

And make it the cause.”

So for my Republican colleagues who want to shut the government down for the effect you caused, you learn this White Stripes lesson first:

“If you’re headin’ to the grave

You don’t blame the hearse.

You built a house of cards

And got shocked when you saw them fall.

You seem to forget

Just how this song started.

You just can’t take the effect and make it the cause.”

TELLING THE TRUTH

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this morning we pledged allegiance to the flag of the United States. What a privilege and an honor. I think it conveys upon this body to tell the truth.

And so this morning I raise a question of my friend’s comments about holding the troops hostage. We’re not holding them hostage. We were able to provide them with their paychecks, but we wanted to be concerned about their grandmothers and wives and children that were being abandoned by the Republican budget.

And, yes, can you imagine holding up the paying of the bills of the United States because you’re against women’s health care and family planning and you want to condemn and take away resources to family planning and to Planned Parenthood?

Can you imagine reciting the pledge to the flag and yet not telling the truth? Telling the truth about the fact that we had a provision that would allow our troops to be paid. But in actuality what we’re standing against is eliminating of early childhood education, nutrition programs, housing programs, teacher compensation.

Yes, there has to be a moral standard for the budget. We’re standing on high moral ground. You can pay our troops and you can have family planning.

Let’s do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 37 which disapproves the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) with respect to regulating the Internet and broadband industry practices.

As a Senior Member of the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, Competition and the Internet we have held hearings to examine the importance of so-called “Net Neutrality”; the principal that everyone should have equal access to the Internet and its lawful content. It gives me great pause whenever I see legislation that frankly looks like an attempt to restrict access to information and limit the right to free speech guaranteed by the 1st amendment of the Constitution. In practical terms, this bill affects the rights of the people to provide and receive information in the form of Internet content as regulated by the FCC.

Make no mistake, access to information contained on the Internet and through

broadband connectivity provides vital resources for individuals, families and businesses in the 18th congressional district of Texas, in remote and underserved locations, and all across this great nation every day. Through an open Internet, families, large businesses, small businesses, minority and women owned businesses can access the critical personal, health, medical, news, public safety, educational, financial and business information they need to lead more productive lives and contribute to the continued growth of our national economy. We cannot stifle the innovation that emanates from Internet based activity and drives greater equality in participating in our nation’s economic growth!

Census information indicates that small businesses and minority owned businesses are some of the most significant contributors to job growth in America. Minority-owned and small businesses heavily depend on access to information on the Internet as a cost effective means of allowing them to compete. These minority-owned businesses and small businesses would be particularly hard hit and devastated by prohibiting the free flow of information and certain applications over their networks. We cannot allow this to happen; we must oppose this bill.

Open access to the Internet and its content has become an important part of our everyday lives. I must express reservations about efforts to enact legislation that seeks to limit open access to the informational content on the Internet. This legislation seeks to divest the FCC of its power to regulate the Internet and broadband to ensure equal access for all Americans. While there is so much talk in this Chamber about shutting down the federal government for reasons that have nothing to do with fiscally responsibility, what we should be doing is shutting down attempts like these to limit our access to information. So as for this bill is concerned, “Shut it down!”

This bill would disapprove the rule adopted by the FCC on December 21, 2010, that is intended to preserve the Internet as an open network. Report and Order FCC 10–201 establishes rules that would bar broadband providers from blocking lawful content and discriminating in transmitting lawful traffic on the network. The rule also would require broadband providers to disclose to the public information about network management practices, performance, and terms of service. H.J. Res. 37 would invoke a legislative process established by the Congressional Review Act “CRA” (Public Law 104–121) to disapprove the open Internet rule. If H.J. Res. 37 is enacted, the published rule would have no force or effect. This is unacceptable in an open, democratic society with freedom of expression!

The Obama administration strongly opposes House passage of H.J. Res. 37, which would undermine a fundamental part of the Nation’s Internet and innovation strategy—an enforceable and effective policy for keeping the Internet free and open. Since the development of the Internet, Federal policy has ensured that this medium is kept open and facilitates innovation and investment, protects consumer choice, and enables free speech. The rule at issue resulted from a process that brought together parties on all sides of this issue—from consumer groups to technology companies to broadband providers—to enable their voices to be heard.

Notably, the Federal Communications Commission’s rule reflected a constructive effort to build a consensus around what safeguards and protections were reasonable and necessary to ensure that the Internet continues to attract investment and to spur innovation. Disapproval of the rule would threaten those values and raise questions as to whether innovation on the Internet will be allowed to flourish, consumers will be protected from abuses, and the democratic spirit of the Internet will remain intact.

If the President is presented with a Resolution of Disapproval that would not safeguard the free and open Internet, his senior advisers would recommend that he veto the resolution.

In short, H.J. Res. 37 is impermissibly harmful:

This Bill uses A Rigid “Congressional Review Act” Disapproval Process to Address FCC Open Internet Rule.

By Overturning FCC Open Internet Rule, Republicans Undermine Job Creation and Stifle Innovation.

By Overturning FCC Open Internet Rule, Republicans Hurt Small Business (20,000 small businesses operate on the Internet and over 600,000 Americans have part- or full-time businesses on eBay alone. Small businesses were responsible for nearly 65 percent of new jobs over the last 15 years).

Bringing Up a CRA Disapproval Resolution Imposes a Straitjacket on Congress, Preventing Amendments.

This Straitjacket CRA Disapproval Resolution, Which Prevents Amendments, Overturns Even Consensus Provisions of the FCC Open Internet Rule.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me and the cross-section of the great many voices of forward thinking people and organizations all across America, and oppose H.J. Res. 37.

HOLDING THE GOVERNMENT HOSTAGE

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to believe, but in less than 12 hours, the government will shut down unless Congress acts.

The Republican leadership should bring a clean CR to this floor free of all their controversial riders so that we can keep the government running for another few days so that the negotiators can continue their talks and get a deal. But it is outrageous that today we are not doing that. We’re bringing a net neutrality bill to the floor which has nothing to do with anything, and we should be spending our time talking about instead how we should save the jobs of hundreds of thousands of people that are in the balance if this government shuts down, how we should save the social safety net, because it’s gone if this government shuts down.

The Republicans should stop holding this government hostage and stop using these controversial social riders as ransom. We need to keep this government going. We need to get a deal.

Take this net neutrality bill off the floor today. Instead, bring a clean CR so we can all vote and keep this government running so we can get a final deal.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1315

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHAFFETZ) at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

DISAPPROVING FCC INTERNET AND BROADBAND REGULATIONS

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 200, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) disapproving the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission with respect to regulating the Internet and broadband industry practices, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 3 of rule XVI, I demand the question of consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House now consider the joint resolution?

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 174, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

YEAS—238

Adams	Buerkle	Duffy
Aderholt	Burgess	Duncan (SC)
Akin	Burton (IN)	Duncan (TN)
Alexander	Calvert	Ellmers
Amash	Camp	Emerson
Austria	Campbell	Farenthold
Bachmann	Canseco	Fincher
Bachus	Cantor	Fitzpatrick
Barletta	Capito	Flake
Bartlett	Carter	Fleischmann
Barton (TX)	Cassidy	Fleming
Bass (NH)	Chabot	Flores
Benishek	Chaffetz	Forbes
Berg	Coble	Fortenberry
Biggert	Coffman (CO)	Fox
Bilbray	Cole	Franks (AZ)
Billirakis	Conaway	Galleghy
Bishop (UT)	Cravaack	Gardner
Black	Crawford	Garrett
Blackburn	Crenshaw	Gerlach
Bonner	Culberson	Gibbs
Bono Mack	Davis (KY)	Gibson
Boren	Denham	Gohmert
Boustany	Dent	Goodlatte
Brooks	DesJarlais	Gosar
Broun (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Gowdy
Buchanan	Dold	Granger
Bucshon	Dreier	Graves (GA)

Graves (MO)	Mack	Rohrabacher
Griffin (AR)	Manzullo	Rokita
Griffith (VA)	Marchant	Rooney
Grimm	Marino	Ros-Lehtinen
Guinta	McCarthy (CA)	Roskam
Guthrie	McCaul	Ross (FL)
Hall	McClintock	Royce
Hanna	McCotter	Runyan
Harper	McHenry	Ryan (WI)
Harris	McKeon	Scalise
Hartzler	McKinley	Schilling
Hastings (WA)	McMorris	Schmidt
Hayworth	Rodgers	Schock
Heck	Meehan	Schrader
Heller	Mica	Schweikert
Hensarling	Miller (FL)	Scott (SC)
Herger	Miller (MI)	Scott, Austin
Herrera Beutler	Miller, Gary	Sensenbrenner
Huelskamp	Mulvaney	Sessions
Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (PA)	Shimkus
Hultgren	Myrick	Shuler
Hunter	Neugebauer	Shuster
Hurt	Noem	Simpson
Issa	Nugent	Smith (NE)
Jenkins	Nunes	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (IL)	Nunnelee	Smith (TX)
Johnson (OH)	Olson	Southerland
Johnson, Sam	Palazzo	Stearns
Jones	Paulsen	Stivers
Jordan	Pearce	Stutzman
Kelly	Pence	Sullivan
King (IA)	Peterson	Terry
King (NY)	Petri	Thompson (PA)
Kingston	Pitts	Thornberry
Kinzinger (IL)	Platts	Tiberi
Kline	Poe (TX)	Tipton
Labrador	Pompeo	Turner
Lamborn	Posey	Upton
Lance	Price (GA)	Walberg
Landry	Quayle	Walden
Lankford	Reed	Walsh (IL)
Latham	Rehberg	Webster
LaTourette	Reichert	West
Latta	Renacci	Westmoreland
Lewis (CA)	Ribble	Whitfield
LoBiondo	Rigell	Wilson (SC)
Long	Rivera	Wittman
Lucas	Roby	Wolf
Luetkemeyer	Roe (TN)	Womack
Lummis	Rogers (AL)	Woodall
Lungren, Daniel	Rogers (KY)	Yoder
E.	Rogers (MI)	Young (IN)

NAYS—174

Ackerman	DeLauro	Larsen (WA)
Altmire	Deutch	Larson (CT)
Andrews	Dicks	Lee (CA)
Baca	Dingell	Levin
Baldwin	Doggett	Lewis (GA)
Barrow	Donnelly (IN)	Lipinski
Bass (CA)	Doyle	Loeb
Berkley	Edwards	Lofgren, Zoe
Berman	Ellison	Lowey
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Lujan
Bishop (NY)	Eshoo	Lynch
Blumenauer	Farr	Maloney
Boswell	Fattah	Markey
Brady (PA)	Finer	Matheson
Braley (IA)	Frank (MA)	Matsui
Brown (FL)	Fudge	McCarthy (NY)
Butterfield	Garamendi	McCollum
Capps	Gonzalez	McDermott
Capuano	Green, Al	McGovern
Cardoza	Grijalva	McIntyre
Carnahan	Gutierrez	McNerney
Carney	Hanabusa	Michaud
Carson (IN)	Hastings (FL)	Miller (NC)
Castor (FL)	Heinrich	Miller, George
Chandler	Higgins	Moran
Chu	Himes	Murphy (CT)
Ciilline	Hinojosa	Nadler
Clarke (MI)	Hirono	Napolitano
Clarke (NY)	Holden	Neal
Clyburn	Honda	Olver
Cohen	Hoyer	Owens
Connolly (VA)	Inslee	Pallone
Conyers	Israel	Pascarella
Cooper	Jackson (IL)	Pastor (AZ)
Costa	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Costello	(TX)	Peters
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Pingree (ME)
Critz	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Crowley	Kaptur	Quigley
Cuellar	Keating	Rahall
Cummings	Kildee	Rangel
Davis (CA)	Kind	Reyes
Davis (IL)	Kissell	Richardson
DeFazio	Kucinich	Richmond
DeGette	Langevin	Ross (AR)

Rothman (NJ)	Serrano	Van Hollen
Roybal-Allard	Sewell	Velázquez
Ruppersberger	Sherman	Visclosky
Rush	Sires	Walz (MN)
Ryan (OH)	Slaughter	Wasserman
Sánchez, Linda	Smith (WA)	Schultz
T.	Speier	Watt
Sanchez, Loretta	Sutton	Waxman
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Weiner
Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Welch
Schiff	Tierney	Wilson (FL)
Schwartz	Tonko	Woolsey
Scott (VA)	Towns	Wu
Scott, David	Tsongas	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Becerra	Green, Gene	Pelosi
Brady (TX)	Hinchey	Polis
Clay	Holt	Stark
Cleaver	Meeks	Waters
Frelinghuysen	Moore	Young (AK)
Giffords	Paul	Young (FL)
Gingrey (GA)	Payne	

□ 1339

Mr. WATT changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the question of consideration was decided in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 250, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Stated against:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 250, had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I was detained and missed rollcall vote 250. Had I been present I would have voted “nay.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 200, the joint resolution shall be considered as read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 37

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to the matter of preserving the open Internet and broadband industry practices (Report and Order FCC 10-201, adopted by the Commission on December 21, 2010), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

□ 1340

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in a representative democracy, Federal agencies may impose regulations only to the extent authorized by the United States Congress, the